

Dr. Foster

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.
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TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1906.

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It is a melancholy reflection that men are usually so weak that it is absolutely necessary for them to know sorrow and pain to be in their right senses.

Another Step Forward.

By an almost unanimous vote the Common Council last night adopted the health ordinance as reported by the Committee on Health and the special subcommittee. The possibilities for long life and happiness involved in this action are simply incalculable. As The Times-Dispatch insisted from the outset, there is no reason or justification for Richmond's present death rate, and the earnest campaign waged by this paper for the suggestions of the special subcommittee's report has resulted in this most encouraging and gratifying action.

No matter what causes may have operated to estrange support in the beginning, the Council, when it once saw the real condition and its cure, was both ready and anxious to make the necessary improvements. Though some objections were made by those who thought they saw a personal side to this measure, yet the Council, with practical unanimity, brushed such criticisms aside and addressed itself to the facts of Richmond's present condition and not to soothing imaginary feelings.

In this the Council was absolutely right. No names were mentioned in the ordinance, and none should have been. The sole object of the special subcommittee was to provide a working plan for better conditions, and the sole interest of The Times-Dispatch was to give that plan publicity. When this was done, the next step lay with the Council, who have adopted the plan, and will now doubtless show equal wisdom in choosing the men to carry out these most important duties. If those selections are wisely made and properly supported, Richmond should begin almost immediately to feel the great benefits that come from a scientific and systematic fight against every form of disease.

Milk and Health.

Wider knowledge of the relationship between milk and disease is bearing fruit in a campaign for pure milk that is being waged all over the United States. It was once thought that hot weather killed children; to-day it is known that impure milk is the deadly poison that slays its thousands of helpless babies every summer, because the hot weather makes the poisonous germs in the milk multiply at an alarming speed. New York is demanding fifty milk inspectors to do the work that is now being done by fifteen. The present inspectors in New York get \$10,000 annually—but the milk dealers pay \$15,436 in fines, so the actual cost of milk inspection is only \$2,564. As it is, five thousand babies die annually of intestinal troubles, which are caused by impure or improper food. What was once called "the act of God" is now seen to be the ignorance, laziness, greed or uncleanness of men; and because what man has caused man can prevent, there is going up over all this country a demand that the lives of the babies be saved.

Rochester has shown what can be done by reducing its death rate for children under five years of age more than one-half by systematic and intelligent milk inspection. For eight years—before milk inspection was enforced—the deaths of children under five years aggregated 1,744 during the months of July and August alone. For the eight years after the milk was inspected, the total of deaths for July and August for children under five was only 561—a reduction to less than one-half.

Boston has had the same experience, and Richmond can save the lives of its babies, too—if it will only take the trouble.

Without any reservation, the most important work before the proposed health board will be milk inspection, for thereby lives may be saved—and that is the best work that any city can do.

Waterson and Bryan.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says: "Why does The Times-Dispatch style the Courier-Journal's willingness to support Mr. Bryan 'timidity'?" Conditions have altogether changed since 1896. The main issue on which Democrats differed then has passed out of the realm of practical politics, and new conditions have arisen as to which the Kentuckian and Nebraskan may hold identical views. Is a man to be labeled forever because we have once disagreed with him? Much more like a surrender was Bryan's support of Mr. Parker after the latter had construed the platform to signify acquiescence in the gold standard. Consistency doesn't consist in wearing a raincoat without regard to the state of the weather. We think Colonel Waterson has been pre-

dictate, but not that he has capitulated, nor even that he has compromised his former antagonism to free silver."

Free silver was not by any means the only issue in 1896, nor was it Mr. Bryan's advocacy of free silver which set Colonel Waterson against him. It was the popular tendency of Mr. Bryan's doctrines, his tender consideration for the doctrines of the Populist party, his alliance with the Populists and all the rest of it, which the Virginian-Pilot well understands Mr. Bryan does not now advocate free silver, because free silver is no longer a living issue, but Mr. Bryan has not changed. He is a radical of the radicals, and The Times-Dispatch was surprised that the Courier-Journal, which opposed him so vigorously and valiantly in 1896, should have rushed, two years in advance of the next national campaign, to Mr. Bryan's support.

This entire Bryan movement strikes The Times-Dispatch as being hasty and premature and utterly lacking in that deliberation and prudent forethought which should characterize the action of a great national party. Who can say now what will be the issue of 1908? The Virginian-Pilot says that conditions are very different from what they were in 1896. Quite true, and they may be changed again by 1908. It will be time enough for the Democrats to make their platform and choose their candidate when the conditions and issues of 1908 are understood.

Christian Science.

The Christian Scientists had a great rally in Boston last Sunday, when their \$2,000,000 cathedral was dedicated and disciples of Mother Eddy renewed their vows. But for all that, the New York Evening Post, which has a fondness for church topics, is inclined to believe that Christian Science has reached its culmination. "The number of converts may increase," says The Evening Post, "and Peter's Pence may for a while flow in faster current, but there are signs that already the real power and influence of the Christian Science Church are diminishing. We suspect that the orthodox ministers are less bitter against this superstition, because they are beginning to fear it less."

The probability is that the preachers are taking the philosophical view expressed by Dr. Gamaliel, when the apostles were arraigned before the Sanhedrin charged with heresy. "Ye men of Israel," said Dr. Gamaliel, "take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men."

"For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves; who was slain; and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought to nought. After this man rose up Judas of Galilee in the days of the taxing, and drew away much people after him; he also perished; and all, even as many as obeyed him, were dispersed."

"And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought."

"But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

New cults have sprung up in all ages like mushrooms and again like mushrooms they have soon perished. In the meantime, the old-fashioned orthodox Christianity has grown stronger and grown greater and spread and spread until it has indoctrinated the civilized world and is even making progress in heathen lands. If Christian Science is, as its disciples claim for it, the highest form of Christianity, it will flourish and spread; if it is a mere superstition, it will perish. Dr. Gamaliel told the story once for all.

Peace and Arms.

Emperor Francis Joseph made a beautiful speech on Sunday when he received the members of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations. He expressed satisfaction that peace had been declared by Russia and Japan "thanks to the unselfish mediation of President Roosevelt"; he spoke of the settlement at Algiers in behalf of international peace; he declared that the preservation of the peace of Europe would in the future continue to be the dominant idea of his foreign policy in dealing with international affairs.

But after the speech was ended the Emperor announced that credits would be submitted for the purchase of arms and war material and for the more speedy construction of warships and armaments.

What strange inconsistency is here? Undoubtedly the cause of peace has made great progress within this generation. Nations are less and less inclined to go to war; nations are more and more inclined to settle all their disputes by peaceful arbitration; yet there never was a time in the history of the world when so much money was expended for armies and navies, for destructive guns and armored vessels and coast defenses. It has the savor of insanity, if the powers of the earth are honest in their protestations, if they all long for peace and believe in peaceful arbitration, why do they not disarm instead of increasing their implements of war?

A Georgia Puzzle.

The Georgia campaign reached a climax on Friday night of last week when Candidates Hoke Smith and Clark Howell appeared in joint debate before a large audience in Atlanta. The Journal's report of the debate was headed "greatest ovation ever accorded a living Georgian given Hoke Smith. Howell utterly crushed before home people."

The Constitution's report is headed: "Spotted political hide of Hoke Smith lifted and exhibited by Clark Howell, while six thousand people madly cheer." But it would appear from the remarks of another Atlanta paper that neither the Journal nor the Constitution was expected to give a truthful report, because, forsooth, Mr. Smith is the Journal's candidate and Mr. Howell the Constitution's candidate and editor.

The Atlanta Georgian, the paper of

John Temple Graves, naively remarks that "The people of Georgia expect from the Georgian nothing less nor more than the truth about the Howell-Smith debate."

Mr. Graves's paper declares that the debate ended in a definite and decisive triumph for Hoke Smith, but the Macon Telegraph says that "Unbiased and impartial reports from Atlanta indicate that nothing was gained by either disputant in the joint debate."

And so the issue is still in doubt; the debate is still debatable. The world will never know which of these two giants tore the hide of the other, or whether the hide of either was torn or punctured. Smith and Howell, Pitt and Imit, But left the issue Still in doubt. What a loss to history!

Under Which King?

The government may run the coal mines, the railroads and the packing houses; it may train the children and nourish and support them; it may censor the newspapers, stop Sunday excursions and make everybody go to church and Russianize the whole country, but it would no longer be free America.

Strikes are inconvenient; railroad discrimination is bad; diseased meats are a menace to public health. Our situation is not ideal. But these inconveniences and annoyances are the price we pay for our liberty. There is no Utopia this side of heaven. The question is whether or not our freedom is worth the price; whether we shall retain our system and put up with the annoyances and drawbacks, or surrender to the doubtful experiment of government paternalism.

There is but one answer from every true Democrat.

To-day's Election.

Let us not forget that while the Democratic candidates have been nominated in a primary election, the regular municipal election is to be held to-day. No matter if the election of the Democratic candidates is sure, every Democrat should vote. It is a duty we owe to the candidates themselves, to say nothing of the higher duty of citizenship. It will take only a few moments of time to go to the polls and cast a ballot, and every voter should make it a point to do so.

If Bryan is more conservative than Roosevelt, and Roosevelt is more radical than Bryan used to be, and each is getting more so every day, let some statistician now figure out the hour, the place and the speech in which they passed each other on the road.

Thirty-four Christian Scientists were injured, says a dispatch, by the upsetting of a Seeling Boston automobile. Perplexing, isn't it? Doubtless we are to understand that they ceased being Christian Scientists about the moment they hit the ground.

Cobalt, according to Mr. Thomas Edison, is to bring the devil-wagon within easy reach of the proletariat. In this case, of course, the upper circles will sit swiftly on to flying machines.

Having implanted several kisses upon the mustaches of Kaiser Wilhelm, Emperor Franz Josef proceeded to plead for universal peace. Well, an experience like that is fully calculated to take all the fight out of a man.

The arrogant expression perceptible in the direction of North Carolina is due merely to the fact that cobalt has been found in her midst.

Doubtless the Pennsylvania officials feel that the worst thing one can coal read is the way in which one gets pilloried in its stocks.

It is understood that President Roosevelt's plan for Federal control of oil lands did not originate with his old friend Senator Aldrich.

If a new town is to spring up in the heart of the new coal fields, The Times-Dispatch earnestly recommends that it be known as Cobaltmore.

If a yeggman took on poaching as a side-line, would it be strictly accurate to speak of him as a poached yeggman?

But, supposing that cheese doesn't keep in hot weather, what could then be rarer than a rarebit in June?

Thank the weather man for a dust-proof day or two.

The Mosquito.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I beg to say your timely editorial urging that precautionary measures be taken to prevent the spread of the mosquito were so optimistic as to results that I fear you have underrated the magnitude of the undertaking. You appeared to expect that the work necessary to go to war; nations are more and more inclined to settle all their disputes by peaceful arbitration; yet there never was a time in the history of the world when so much money was expended for armies and navies, for destructive guns and armored vessels and coast defenses. It has the savor of insanity, if the powers of the earth are honest in their protestations, if they all long for peace and believe in peaceful arbitration, why do they not disarm instead of increasing their implements of war?

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The Atlanta Georgian, the paper of

Rhymes for To-Day

It's Good Exercise for the Wrist.

EVER thus from childhood's hour, I've seen my fondest hopes betrayed.
Do I grow lemons—they are sour Beyond the dreams of lemonade.

I never had a dear gazelle (They're fast and my modest purse)— But I'd an eel I nursed to lose.
He grew—and left me with a curse.

I never bought a chickadee And trained him to the use of soap, But when I grew old and decrepit, He'd fall in love and eke elope.

I never raised a pink baboon, And taught him not to travel nude, But, so to it, he spurned me soon, And acted sulkily and rude.

I never owned an aptery And learned him how to chew and smoke, But what, when he grew 5 or 6, He'd gently close his eyes and croak.

I never reared an auk or gnu, A mastodon or purple moose; I thought of getting these, it's true, But felt there wasn't any use.

I never wrote like this before— But T. Moore was a simple scamp! I'd gladly do a whole lot more, But that I have the writers' cramp.

—H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

A Difference.—He: "And am I the first man who ever loved you, darling?" She: "Sir, you are insulting!"—Columbus Dispatch.

No Good When Down.—Jaggaby: "Say, you're simply reeling, the umbrella lent you the other day, I can't get any more good out of it." Jaggaby: "Well, ain't an umbrella meant to be used up?"—Cleveland Leader.

Remembering Cook.—Mrs. Subbuss: "Our cook is to be married this week, John. I think we ought to remember her with a present." Mr. Subbuss: "Huh! The most kindly way for me to remember her with a present is to forget the past."—Philadelphia Press.

Too Good to Lose.—Fred: "Now that your engagement is broken, are you going to make Clara send back your letters?" George: "Rather! I worked hard on those letters, and they're worth using again."—Illustrated Bits.

A New One.—Wife: "This is a nice hour to come home." Hubby: "Well, I'll tell you, my dear; I lost my glasses and couldn't see to find my way home."—Exchange.

She Knew Him.—"I understand," began Mrs. Gentry, sternly, "that you have been out at the theatre with my husband?" "Well," interrupted the pretty governess, defiantly, "what of that?" "Well, Miss Reeder, if you wish to remain in my employ you'll have to keep better company."—Philadelphia Press.

Curves Necessary.—"Heartless? I should say so!" "Think so?" "Oh, yes, indeed. She's a regular straight-up and down, slender girl." "Don't mind!" No girl could be a successful summer girl who is straight up and down."—Philadelphia Press.

GO TO CONVENTION.

Prominent—Richmond—Odd Fellows—Leave for Harrisonburg.

Mr. Hill Montague, of Richmond, grand representative of the Odd-Fellows, and Mr. James Mitchell, of Phoebus, Va., went to Lynchburg Sunday night to attend the commencement exercises at the Odd-Fellows Home, which took place yesterday, after which they left for Harrisonburg to attend the convention of the Grand Encampment in that city, which opens this morning.

Among the prominent Odd Fellows who stopped off in Richmond on the way to the convention were Grand Junior Warden William Wyld and Dr. R. Lee Robinson, of Newport News; Past Grand Patriarchs W. F. Larrabee and James Mitchell, Grand Marshal Joseph Kamp, and Grand Scribe T. V. Turner, of Mr. Grand Charles Varnum, of Phoebus. Several guests came until yesterday morning as the guests of Grand Patriarch Charles Pohl, of this city.

Very Pretty Home Wedding.

A very pretty home wedding took place last Wednesday at 5 P. M. in Powhatan county, when Miss Annie Maule Tucker, the pretty and accomplished daughter of Mrs. Charles Bass, became the bride of Mr. Lennox D. Webb.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Langford, of Pine Creek Baptist Church. The bride was attended in a handsome gray traveling suit and carried a beautiful bunch of bride's roses.

The guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Toney, Mr. Rice Toney, Miss Cora Toney, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and child, Mr. Bob Davis, Mr. William Webb, Mr. Willie Radford, Mrs. McDermott and daughters, Misses Mary, Adeline and Eugene Taylor, Mr. Marion Tucker, Miss Mollie Tucker, Miss Annie Tucker, Miss Blanche Tucker, Mr. Boesche Taylor, Mr. Beauregard Tucker, Mr. Willie Tucker, Mr. Russell Tucker, Mr. Adeline Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bass, Misses Lula and Lizzie Bass, and Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Millikin, of Richmond, Va.

After the ceremony an elegant reception was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Webb. The house was beautifully decorated with fine and cut flowers, and the presents were both numerous and handsome.

RIGHT TO HIT HIM.

So Says Justice John in Case of Sheppard, Huckster.

In the Police Court yesterday morning, G. T. Porter, a negro huckster in the Second Market, was fined five bob for abusing Mr. E. T. Sheppard, who runs a stall next to the negro, Porter called Sheppard a liar, and in the opinion of the court this was sufficient justification for the punning that the darkey got as a result of his impudence.

Smith and his wife, Ella, together with a white woman named Rosa Tyler, were up before His Honor yesterday on the charge of stealing \$75 worth of clothing and jewelry from Mrs. W. A. Moore, of No. 12 North Nineteenth Street, who keeps the boarding-house at which the trio put up. The case was continued till next Saturday morning.

Car Caught Afire.

Friction in the motor box of Clay Street car No. 25 set the flooring afire Sunday night, and before it was discovered by J. H. Stevenson, a colored man in the rear of the car, the car was on fire. The car was stopped at Hancock Street, and an alarm turned in to the fire department. The motorman and conductor secured buckets, however, and before the engine responded, with the aid of passengers, extinguished the flames.

DOCTOR FOSTER TELLS OF CLOWES

(Continued From First Page.)

white hospitals have gone before the Legislature and said that it was a crying shame and a blot on Virginia that the negro inmate fared better than the white."

He explained that in his opinion as a physician, heavy diet at breakfast and supper was unhealthy for patients, who take but little exercise, and that therefore light food was served except at dinner. He resented bitterly the statement made that the inmates did not receive food in abundance, and said that if this was so, it had not been reported to him, but that the fault should be placed where it belonged.

Physical Impossibility.

Regarding the charges made that he did not pay daily visits to the various wards, he asserted that he had not done so, and that he did not intend to do so, for it was a physical impossibility for him to make such visits and attend to the trying duties of his office. He stated positively that the sub-committee which drafted the rules, and of which he was a member, did not intend that the superintendents should make daily visits to all the wards, and that he had insisted upon this when the rules were drafted. After a pause he said: "Mr. Clowes was present and knew this. He agreed, but asked that the rule be kept in the book. I was now that he did this for ulterior motives."

Morning Session.

The twenty-ninth day's session was called to order at 11:15 o'clock, all the committee being present. Mr. J. L. Glenn, once an attendant, was called. He said he had been an attendant from 1887 to 1902, when he was discharged, charged with having been drunk and disorderly. Witness said that he thought he was discharged because he did not vote for Mr. Henry for Commonwealth's attorney. When he voted, Mr. Brooks, steward of the hospital, who acted as judge of election, poked his pencil through his ballot.

Mr. Glenn said he felt sure that it was learned how he voted, and that he was then discharged.

Q: "Why did you not protest about your ballot being marked?"

A: "I was afraid of my job."

Q: "Are you sure your ballot was marked?"

A: "I did not see it marked. I saw it poked into the box with a pencil, and I suppose it was marked."

Witness said that all three officers of election were employees of the hospital, and that Mr. A. Brooks, Mr. Hopewell and Mr. Sweeney were present when he voted.

Glenn said he had "ducked" patients, perhaps four or five, to make them behave themselves. He said he had seen patients "burned."

Senator Rison and Mr. Pulliam objected, on the grounds that it was well known that patients had been "burned," and that further evidence along that line would only consume time. Senator Roberts and Dr. Dunn concurred.

Mr. Cull: "Have you ever beaten more than one patient in the same tub of water?"

Senator Roberts objected, saying that the committee, in his opinion, had enough information along this line. He said he did not care to consume more time.

Senator Rison said it was only cumulative testimony, and that he was unwilling to spend more time and put the State to further expense.

CHAIR OVERTURNED.

The chair was overturned, but continued to ask questions of a like nature. Senator Rison: "I insist, Mr. Chairman, committee has passed upon these questions."

Colonel Lawless: Q: "How often have you been discharged for being drunk?"

A: "Once before, and suspended once."

Witness said he had been on a spree for two days, quite often. "I have seen the attendants—Mr. Hopewell, Mr. Marshall Brooks, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Buck Brooks, Mr. Gladwell, Mr. Edgar Morris, Mr. Bob Wilkins, Sr.—all as drunk as I was."

Witness said Wilkins had been discharged. He said he drank whenever he could get it, and that all the others drank when they could get it. Gladwell was afterwards discharged for drunkenness. He had seen the two Brooks and Hopewell "stagging drunk."

Mr. Williams, he said, reported him for being drunk.

"I had no use for him (Dr. Williams), and he had no use for me," said the witness.

He told several people that he was going to vote for Mr. Armistead and against Mr. Honey, the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Mr. J. B. C. Spencer was recalled to testify regarding Mr. Clowes introducing Dr. Henderson as "the next superintendent of the Eastern State Hospital."

Mr. Spencer said he had repeated, without less than two hours, the conversation with Dr. Henderson, the possession of Williamsburg, who had asked him who Dr. Henderson was.

Mr. H. Gregory Spencer was recalled. He said he had repeated "the Clowes introduction of Dr. Henderson" to Professor Stubbs, of William and Mary College. Chairman Sadler then called Dr. Lawless: "The committee is practically through, and we now call Dr. Foster."

Dr. Foster Testifies.

Dr. L. S. Foster, superintendent of the Eastern State Hospital, was then sworn. He said he was a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, the College of New York and the Royal Infirmary, of Edinburgh, and that he was fifty years of age.

He was a member of the State Board of Physicians and served for six years on the board of the Eastern State Hospital.

In speaking of Dr. McGuire Williams, he said Dr. Williams was educated at the University College of Medicine, and at Blackstone, where he was an organizer and an admirable young man. "I never saw the day that I regretted employing him," Dr. Foster said he was so impressed with Dr. Williams that he advised him to study up on insanity so that he might be a competent physician.

There was nothing that was proper for him to report that he did not report. He was neat and demanded that the wards be kept neat. Dr. Foster read an extract from his annual report, in which he praised the work of Dr. Williams.

Dr. Foster said he knew of the "caustic burning" treatment practiced by Dr. Williams and that he had inspected three cases with Dr. Williams, one of which was absolutely cured.

Dr. Foster said that the treatment was practiced by medical men and was well known in the profession. Dr. Williams is now in the Philippines in the United States Navy.

Dr. Foster said that he would not believe that Dr. Williams had used the treatment as a punishment.

Did Not Like Williams.

"I do know that many of the attendants

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on the male side did not like Dr. Williams."

Witness said Williams had had a military training, demanded order, and when there was cause, reported all negligence. The committee adjourned until 3 o'clock, when Dr. Foster continued his testimony.

Improvements.

Dr. Foster read a paper showing the improvements made by him since February, 1899, when he became superintendent.

Williamsburg, Va., May, 1906. To the Hon. Chairman and Committee Investigating the management of the Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg, Va.

Gentlemen:—If I may be permitted to do so, I shall be glad to call the attention of your honorable committee to some of the principal improvements made at this hospital (and recommended by me) since I took charge of the institution as its superintendent, in 1899, together with the increased number of patients and the net profits of the farm, etc.

CONDITIONS IN 1899, AND THE PRESENT.

1899—625 patients; water from the meadow pumped quite a half-mile into a well, that overflowed whenever we had a heavy rain; three wooden washers that splashed water over the wooden floors, one small mangle, wooden